

449BC

Treaty of Peace between
Greeks & Persians

Athens then became the
most powerful of Grecian States

449BC

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LUCIUS VIRGINIUS

A Roman Centurion who murdered his own daughter to prevent her from falling into the power of Decurion Appius Claudius.

This legend has been the theme of many dramas.

449BC

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ARTAXERXES I. LONG MANUS

Son of Xerxes and ruler of Persia
(465-424 BC). Suppressed an
Egyptian revolt (455 BC). Defeated
by the Greeks at CYPROS 449 BC
The Peloponnesian War of Greece
broke out in his reign 431 BC

449BC

464 - BC ARTAXERXES I

End of war with Greece and
Treaty of peace made in 449BC

449 BC

Rome

The Second Secession of the
Plebeians took place

449 BC

Rome.

VALERO, HORATIAN LAWS
(The Roman MAGNA CHARTA)

The law was introduced by a tribune for the purpose of opening the position of CONSUL to the Plebeians. It was bitterly opposed by the patricians, and new offices were created

1. Six Military Tribunes were appointed to take the place of the Consuls
Plebeians were elected 444 BC but

Patricians usually secured this office.

(2) Two Censors were appointed in 443 BC from among the Patricians they attended to the taking of the census and the classifying of the citizens for appointment to the senate, etc.

449 BC

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Battle of SALAMIS in Cyprus

449 BC

England was invaded by Jutes, Angles,
and Saxons

Hengist was leader
Horsa led Saxons

449BC

A Secession of the Plebs.

449 BC

CIMON

He again led an expedition
against the Persians, but
he died just before the engagement.
The Persians gained a complete
victory off the coast of CYPRUS

449/8 BC

Peace of CALLIAS between
Athens and Persia

449/8 BC

Peace of Callias

Arranged by
Artaxerxes I & Macrocheir
of Persia 465-424

449 B C

DURANT

Second secession of the plebs.
When the 2nd year of the Decemvirs ended,
they refused to restore the gov't to the consuls
and tribunes.

APPIUS Claudius was stoned with
Passim for beautiful Plebeian Verginia, declared
her slave. Her father Lucius Verginius slew
his daughter & rushed out to his legion and
asked its help. The plebs "seceded" to the

Sacred Mount for the 2nd time. The patricians gathered in the senate house, deposed the Decemvirs, banished CLAUDIUS, restored the Consuls, enlarged the tribunate, recognized the inviolability of the people's tribunes and conferred to the plebs the right of appealing to the Assembly of the Centuries from the decision of any magistrate.

449 BC

Battle of EURYMEDON

Greek expedition under
Cimon (died 449 BC.)

defeated Persian land and
sea forces at mouth of
Eurymedon River in
Asia Minor marking
end of Persian-Athenian Conflict
and linking Asia Minor to Delian League

449 BC

Fourth secession of Plebs: lex
Valeria Horatia defined
sacrosanctity of tribunes of the plebs.

449 BC

Fall of Decemvrate

Second secession of Plebs

Laws strengthened Plebeian Assembly

449 BC

The second Secession of the Plebeians.
the Valerio, Horatian Laws —
Comitia Tributa could help in
lawmaking, and the tribunes were
permitted to listen to debates in the
Senate (Later, they received veto power) —

449BC

DURANT

The plebs staged another
sit-down strike on the Aventine
Hill (So. of Forum)

449BC

When Artaxerxes commanded the Egyptian king to be killed, Megabyzus, whose pride was stung, fomented a rebellion against the Persian king which Artaxerxes was unable to put down.

Later MEGABYZUS ^{Gen.} stopped the revolt & once again became a loyal subject.

449 BC

VIRGINIA

In Roman legend, daughter of the centurion VIRGINIUS. Her father stabbed her to save her from the lust of APPIUS CLAUDIUS CRASSUS decemvir. This precipitated the fall of the decemvirs

449 BC

Antaxerxes I of Persia and Athens
signed a peace treaty

449 B.C.

Rome: Fall of Decemvirs.
Second secession of the
Plebs; laws strengthen
Plebeian Assembly